

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

*Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.*

[PUBLIC—NO. 148.]

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That if a assessor shall demand of, or receive directly or indirectly from, any assistant assessor, as a condition of his appointment to or continuance in his said office of assistant assessor, any portion of the compensation herein allowed such assistant assessor, or any other consideration, such assessor so offending shall be summarily dismissed from office, and shall be liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars upon conviction of said offence in any district or circuit court of the United States of the district in which such offence may be committed.

So C. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the assistant assessor shall make out their accounts for the pay and charges allowed by law monthly, specifying each item and including the date of each day of service, and shall transmit the same to the collector, who shall cause the same to be verified by oath or affirmation to the assessor of the district, who shall thereupon examine the same, and, if it appear just and in accordance with law, he shall endorse his approval thereon; but otherwise shall return the same with objection. Any such account so approved may be presented by the assistant assessor to the collector of the district for payment, who shall thereupon

pay the same, and, when receipted by the assistant assessor, be allowed thereupon presentation to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. If, however, the assessor or assistant assessor, shall be objected to, in whole or in part, the assistant assessor may appeal to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whose decision on the case shall be final. And should it appear, at a time, that any assessor has knowingly or negligently appropriated any account, as aforesaid, allowing an assessment to be made, or otherwise, in violation according to law, it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon proper proof thereof, to deduct the sum so allowed from any pay which may be due to such assessor; or the Commissioner as aforesaid may institute proceedings against the assessor, in competent jurisdiction against the assessor or assistant assessor in default, for the recovery of the amount knowingly or negligently allowed, as hereinbefore mentioned: *Provided*, That in estimating the allowance to be made to assistant assessors for the amount of the sum so deducted, the Commissioner shall not deduct or deemed the equivalent of a day's work.

Sec. 25. [And be it further enacted,] That the shall be allowed to collectors, in full compensation for their services and that of their deputies a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly, and in addition thereto a commission of three per centum upon the first hundred thousand dollars, and a commission of one per centum upon all sums above one hundred thousand dollars and not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars and a commission of one-half

one per centum on all sums above four hundred thousand dollars, such commissions to be computed upon the amounts by them respectively collected and paid over and accounted for under the instructions of the Treasury, and a part thereof shall be further paid after the accounts therefor have been rendered to and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury, to each collector his necessary and reasonable charges for stationery and blank books used in the performance of his official duties, and for postage actually paid on letters and documents received aforesaid, and for the purchase of such supplies as may be required, but such account shall be approved unless it shall state the date and the particular items of every such expenditure, and shall be verified

The oath or affirmation of the collector. *Provided*, That the salary and commissions of no collector exclusive of stationery, blank books, and postage, shall exceed ten thousand dollars in the aggregate, nor more than five thousand dollars in any one year, except for the purchase of blank books and postage, and pay of deputies and clerks, to which such collector is actually and necessarily subjected in the administration of his office: *Provided, further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to make such further allowances, from time to time, as may be reasonable in cases in which, from the territorial extent of the collector's office, or from the great number of internal collectors, or from other circumstances, may seem just to make such allowance.

Sec. 26. *And it be further enacted*, That in the adjustment of the accounts of assessors and collectors of internal revenue which shall accrue after the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and in the payment of their compensation, the following provisions shall be observed: That the Treasury shall be observed; and where some compensation, or any part of it, shall be by commissions upon assessments or collections, it shall during any year, in consequence of a *proportionment*, [appointment,] be due to more than one assessor or collector in the same district, in proportion to the amount of the assessments or collections according to the amounts collected by them respectively; but no case shall a greater amount of the commissions be allowed to two or more assessors or collectors in the same district than is or may be authorized by law to be allowed to one assessor or collector; and the commissions and salaries of the collectors heretofore earned and accrued shall be adjusted, allowed, and paid in conformity to the provisions of this section, and not otherwise.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted, That* the collector, on receiving, from time to time, lists and returns from the said assessors, shall subdivide the same into two parts, the one of which shall be upon a full and correct copy of each list or return, and be delivered by him to, and shall remain with, the assessor of his collection district; and the other shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same; and the other two shall be made upon aggregate statements of the lists or returns aforesaid, exhibiting the grand total of the same, and the whole shall be sent to the collector of the collection district, one of which aggregate statements and receipts shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the other to the Fiscal Comptroller of the Treasury.

Sec. 28. *Ad be it further enacted*, That each said collectors shall, within twenty days after receiving his annual collection list from the assessors, give notice, by advertisement published in each county in his collection district, in a newspaper printed in such county, if any such there be, and by notifications to be posted up at least four public places in each county in each collection district, that the said duties have become due and payable, and state the time for

place with said county at which he or his duty will attend to receive the same, which he shall not be less than ten days after he receives notice from all persons who shall be obliged to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid, assessed within the time specified, shall be obliged to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof, the fact of which liability shall be stated in the notice aforesaid.

And if any person shall neglect to pay as aforesaid for more than ten days, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such person a notice to be left at his dwelling or usual place of business, or to the head of his family, to pay the said duties or taxes, stating the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents for the issuing and service of such notice, and with four cents for each mile actually and necessarily travelled in serving the same. And if the person shall neglect to pay the duties or taxes with the penalty aforesaid, and the fee of twenty cents and mileage as aforesaid, within ten days after the service or the sending by mail of such notice, it shall be the duty of the collector or his deputy to issue to such person a notice to pay the fee of twenty cents and mileage, with ten per centum penalty as aforesaid. And with respect to all such duties or taxes as are not included in the annual lists as aforesaid, and all taxes

right to pay or tender the amount due, with all proper charges thereon, by making by his said officer, and thereupon to relieve his said estate from sale as aforesaid, as is provided in this act for personal property similarly situated. And any collector or deputy collector may, for the collection of duties imposed upon any person, or for which said person is liable by any act, and committed to him for collection, seize and sell the lands of such person situated in any other collection district within the State in which said officer resides; and his proceedings in relation thereto shall have the same effect as if the same were had in the collection district in which the owners, their heirs, executors or administrators, or any person having an interest therein or a lien thereon, or any person on their behalf, shall have liberty to redeem the land sold as aforesaid, within one year from and after recording the same in the office of the collector, or in case he cannot be found in the county in which the lands are situate to the collector, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount paid by the purchaser, with interest on the same at the rate of twenty per centum per annum. And the collector, or the duty of every collector to keep a record of all lands so sold made in his collection district, whether by himself or deputies, in which shall be set forth the tax for which any such sale was made, the dates of seizure and sale, the name of the party making the same, the date of making said sale, the amount of fees and expenses incurred by the purchaser, and the date of the deed; which record shall be certified by the officer making the sale. And it shall be the duty of any deputy making sale as aforesaid, to return a statement of the same to the collector, and to file and certify the record thereof. And in case of the death or removal of the collector, or the expiration of his term of office from any other cause, said record shall be deposited in the office of the clerk of the district court of the United States in the collection in which the said collector resided; and a copy of every such record made by the collector, or by the clerk, as the case may require, shall be evidence in any court of the truth of the facts therein stated. And when any lands sold, as aforesaid, shall be redeemed as the case may be provided, the collector or clerk, as the case may be, shall receive the amount paid upon the record aforesaid, and the said entry shall be evidence of such redemption. And the claim of the Government to lands sold under and by virtue of the foregoing provisions shall be held to have accrued at the time of seizure thereof.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That if any collector shall find, upon any list of taxes returned to him for collection, property lying within his district which is charged with any specific or ad valorem tax or duty, but which is not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person known to such collector to reside or to have some place of business within the United States, one upon which the duty or tax has not been paid within the time required by law, such collector shall

forthwith to such property into his custody, and shall advertise the same, and the tax charged upon the same, in some newspaper published in his district, if any shall be published therein, otherwise in some newspaper in an adjoining district, for the space of thirty days; and if the tax is not paid within said thirty days, such collector shall proceed to sell the same, or so much as is necessary, in the manner provided for the sale of other goods distrained for the non-payment of taxes, and out of the proceeds shall satisfy all taxes charged upon such property, with the costs of advertising and sale; and the balance of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the property, or to the person provided in the preceding section for the purchase and resale of property which can not be sold for the amount of duty or tax due thereon shall be had with regard to property sold under the provisions of this section. And any surplus arising from any sale herein provided for shall be paid to the person entitled to the benefit of the owner of the property. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, in any case where money shall be paid into the Treasury for the benefit of any owner of property sold as aforesaid, to repay the same, on proper proof being furnished that the person applying therefor is entitled to the same.

32. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a collector shall have on any list duly returned to him the name of any person not within his collection district who is liable to tax, or of any person so liable to tax who shall have, in the collection district in which he resides, no sufficient property to pay the same, he may, in his discretion, pay the money due for duties or tax can be collected, it shall and may be lawful for such collector to

transmit a copy or statement containing the name of the person liable to said duty or tax as aforesaid, with the amount and nature thereof, duly certified under his hand, to the collector of any district to which said person shall have removed, or in which he shall have property, that is, shall be liable to be seized and sold for duty or tax; and the collector of the district to whom the said certified copy or statement shall be transmitted shall proceed to collect the said duty or tax in the same way as if the name of the person and objects of tax contained in the certified copy or statement were on any list furnished to him by the assessor of his own collection district; and the collector, upon receiving such certified copy or statement, as aforesaid, shall transmit a receipt for it to the collector or sending the same to him.

Sec. 35. *It is further enacted*, That the several collectors shall, at the expiration of each and every month after they shall, respectively, commence their collections, transmit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a statement of the collections made by them, respectively, within the month, and pay over monthly, or at such time or times as he may direct, the moneys received by the Internal Revenue, the moneys by them respectively collected within the said term, and at such places as may be designated and required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and each of the said collectors shall complete the collection of all sums assigned to him for collection, as aforesaid, shall pay over the same into the Treasury, and shall not be entitled to receive any salary or compensation, as often as he may be required, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to designate one or more depositories in each State, for the deposit and safe-keeping of the moneys

collected by virtue of this act; and the receipt of the proper officers of such depository to a collector for the money deposited by him shall be a receipt to the collector for the same, and the payment of his accounts at the Treasury Department. And the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe such regulations with reference to such deposits as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That each collector shall be required to receive and collect all taxes, whether contained in lists delivered to him by the assessors, respectively, or delivered or transmitted to him by assistant assessor from time to time, or by other collectors, and with the additions thereto, with the par value of all stamps deposited with him, and with all moneys payable in respect of penalties, forfeitures, fees, or costs, and he shall deliver to the Commissioner made as provided by law, with all stamps returned by him uncancelled to the Treasury, with the salary, fees, commissions, and charges allowed by law, and with the amount of duties or taxes contained in the lists transmitted in the manner provided for to other collectors, and by them received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that due diligence be used to collect the amount of the duties or taxes of such persons as may have absconded, or become insolvent, prior to the day when the duty or tax ought, according to the provisions of this act, to have been collected: *Provided*, That it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that due diligence was used to collect the duty and that no property was lost from which the duty or tax could have been recovered, who shall certify the facts to the First Comptroller of the Treasury. And each collector shall also be held liable with the amount of all property purchased by him, or by any person acting in his name, or by any faithful agent or United States, provided by law, and shall be liable for the same.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me,  
that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in  
the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm.

N. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, (\$200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailor of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th

L. S.

day of March, A. D., 1864, and the  
72d year of the Commonwealth.  
THO. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
March 21, 1864.-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, }  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }  
Whereas, it has been made known to me that  
JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Philips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

THOS. E. BRAMLLTTE.

By the Governor,  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.  
Feb. 12, 1864—w&tw3m.

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**Proclamation of the Governor.**  
S&CQ REWARD

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

*IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I*  
 have hereunto set my hand and cause

L. S. } of the seal of the Commonwealth to  
be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this  
27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and  
the 72d year of the Commonwealth.  
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
Dr. L. B. BROS. Assistant Secretary.

By S. R. FARR, Assistant Secretary.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

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**FILES!**

**A SURE CURE**  
**E**VERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of  
**Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.**

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were

cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

**Notice to Trespassers,**

ALL persons who may hereafter Trespass on the grounds belonging to the Feeble-minded Institute, are notified that they will be prosecuted.

ected, according to law. The Superintendent hopes that this notice will be sufficient, without compelling him to proceed to extreme measures.  
W. McD. ABBETT, Sup't.  
Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—w&twlm.

**T**HE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted by note or account to J. L. Moore, or J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business.

J. L. MOORE.

W. B. MOORE.  
P. S.—J. L. MOORE will continue the business  
at the old stand, on Main street.  
Frankfort, Ky., July 20th, 1864.—346—twif.

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NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL

of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLIE; and says that she belongs to John

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-wlm-1648.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

Col. George W. Monroe.

The subject of correspondence explains itself. The present to Col. Monroe, is one every way worthy the donors; and on no one could such testimonial have been more worthily bestowed, than on Col. Monroe.

FRANKFORT, August 26, 1864.

Col. GEORGE W. MONROE, 22d Ky. Infantry, Commanding Post.

DEAR SIR: It is always a source of gratification to any community, when one of their number is called to an important position, to know that the position is filled with credit, and its trusts discharged with fidelity. We beg leave to assure you that the loyal people of Frankfort, fully entertain this feeling in regard to yourself, and have beheld with pride the noble and heroic manner in which you have acted your part, as a soldier in the great army of the Union. In addition to your gallantry on distant fields, you have imposed upon us lasting obligations and a grateful remembrance of your manly and successful defence of our own city in time of danger.

In appreciation of your valuable services, and as an evidence of our personal regard, we present you, on behalf of your fellow-citizens, a splendid horse, saddle, and bridle, which you are requested to accept, as a deserved testimonial, tendered with great pleasure by the donors.

Our best wishes attend you for the future. May brighter deeds of honor await you, and may you be preserved amid the trying fortunes of war, to return to your home and friends, and rest upon the consciousness of duty well performed.

Very respectfully,

J. M. MILLS,  
JOHN M. HEWITT, Jr.,  
R. P. PEPPER,  
H. I. TODD,  
M. A. GAY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., August 26, 1864.

Messrs. J. M. MILLS, J. M. HEWITT, R. P. PEPPER AND OTHERS.

GENTLEMEN: Your flattering communication, accompanied with a magnificent horse and equipments, was presented me yesterday. I know not how to express my thanks for this manifestation of kindness and liberality, and the knowledge that the donors were citizens of my own town and county, makes me appreciate more highly the generous gift.

You allude to the manner in which I have acted my part, as a soldier in the army of the Union. Since my connection with the army, I have tried to fill my position in a creditable manner. The old 22d Kentucky Regiment, whose trials and dangers I have shared for the past three years, has won for itself a name, of which every true Kentuckian and patriot should be proud. No Regiment in the great army of the Union can boast of a prouder record; but for this, I do not claim the credit. Were it not for the splendid material of which the ranks are composed, no officer could win the title and to their efforts are attributed in a vast degree the success of their commander.

I shall endeavor to perform the duties assigned me in a manner creditable to my command, and my friends at home; and if it should be my fortune to pass unscathed through this bloody strife, I hope to be able to return to the bosom of my friends, with the proud conviction that I have acted well my part.

Again, I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE W. MONROE,  
Col. 22d Ky. Reg., Vol. Infy.

## New York City Correspondence.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth:

Rev. T. C. McKee, of Kentucky, addressed a "Democratic" meeting in this city, on the evening of the 18th August. The speech was only remarkable for its bitterness against the President and the Administration. The speaker alluded to the present condition of affairs in Kentucky, and denounced the unconditional Union men of the State as the only real enemies of the Government in Kentucky. The Frankfort Commonwealth, and the Lexington and Louisville Administration papers were taken up and denounced as the three feistering sores and blighting curses of Kentucky!

In speaking of Gen. BURBANK and policy, he was particularly severe. He said:

"As indicated a few days ago, by one of your own State papers, it needs only that a citizen of New York State place himself, in imagination in Kentucky, in order to realize the full extent of the crime committed against Kentucky, and against American liberty, in these arrests. It is susceptible of demonstration, that the whole proceeding is a high handed attempt, not to render harmless men dangerous to the community, but to break down by the Laynet the political opposition to the Administration in the State thus insulted. Mr. LINCOLN is determined, apparently, that whatever he does, he will use military power to prevent the ballot-box from recording against him the verdict of the people."

"This game is a dangerous one. It can not be carried far with impunity. The people of this city, the people of the North, can not be dragged into giving him their votes. He may succeed in Kentucky, as already in Maryland and Delaware, in preventing a free expression of popular sentiment at the polls. But gentlemen, let me assure you of one thing—the people of Kentucky—I mean the great mass—not the partizan friends of Mr. LINCOLN, are to-night, and will forever remain, opposed to him (Mr. LINCOLN,) and his wicked Administration."

Let me assure you, Mr. Editor, that the people of New York, the professions of the Butternut papers to the contrary notwithstanding, are for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON.

The leading article of a London journal of large weekly circulation makes the following confession, while maintaining that England can fight as well as ever:

"This nation of shopkeepers is that of the Nile, of Balaklava, of Alival—that built her into action with the Kearsarge. The men that fought again such odds—the surgeon that sank with the ship rather than desert his post—the gunners that loaded and fired till the sinking of the ship drowned out the fires of her engines—these men were Englishmen—as true hearts of oak, as seasoned chips of the old block, as ever swept the seas with Blake, or with Bodney, Howe or Duncan."

From Danville (Ky.), Tribune, Aug. 26.

A HANDSOME IMPROVEMENT.—A beautiful and substantial wrought iron fence has recently been completed on the East front of the premises of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. We have never seen a handsomer pattern. It was put up by Messrs. GAYLORD & Co., of Cincinnati. The contract was made last spring a year, and of course the manufacturers must have lost money at the present prices of labor and material. But the contract was scrupulously and faithfully fulfilled. This completes the improvements which have been under way for ten years or more at this Institution. They have been slowly, economically and faithfully executed, at an expense to the State less than any similar public improvement in the Commonwealth. This Institution has now fifty acres of land upon which are raised by the labor of the pupils, all the vegetables used for the whole year, some portion of the meat and all the cows and their produce, and the provender with which they are fed. The buildings of the Institution are four in number. The main building is a fine structure, four stories and a half high, in the Italian style, and faces East on Market street. The School House and Chapel are in the Grecian architecture, Doric and Ionic, and face the West on Main Cross street—the whole embowered in beautiful shade-trees and surrounded by shrubbery and flowers—a most pleasant retreat for the unfortunate for whom it has been provided, and who are invited from all parts of the State to come to its asylum for refuge from their hopeless and irredeemable ignorance at home. The war has reduced the number of pupils one-third—still there were sixty pupils the last session. The next session commences October 1st. This deplorable war removed by death one of the ablest and most valuable instructors, the lamented J. W. JACOBS, and another, Lieutenant TALBOTT, is a member of the 19th Ky. Regiment, in Louisiana, who will return to his place at the expiration of his service next winter.

## The Situation in Upper East Tennessee.

We learn by parties who left Knoxville on the afternoon of August 24 and came by the steamer Holston to Kingston, and thence by the Missionary, arriving here at dark last night, that all is now quiet this side of London. Wheeler had passed up on the South side of the river, through Blount and Sevier, attacking and capturing at Marysville a small force of the 2d Tennessee Infantry—eighteen privates under Lieut. Dowton. This party took refuge in the Court House, which they held from 11 o'clock Sunday morning until after midnight; and surrendered only after a large part of the town had been burnt and artillery brought to bear upon their place of retreat.

It was believed that Wheeler would attempt to cross the river above Knoxville and make his way to join Morgan, after destroying the railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains.

As far as we can ascertain, his movement, though attended with a good deal of pillage and private injury, has so far been almost destitute of military results. When it was understood at Knoxville that his force was approaching, the citizen at once enrolled themselves, to aid in defending the place. Nine companies, of one hundred men and upwards each, were organized and put under drill. Among the officers, we learn, were Capt. John Baxter, W. G. Brownlow, Jno. Netherlands, P. Dickinson, A. A. Kyle, Ed. Trigg and Dr. Jas. Rodgers. The oldest and best citizens entered the ranks as privates, with a musket. There was little excitement, but an abiding belief that the place could be held, and a stern determination to hold it.

On Tuesday night Hon. A. G. Watkins, for several years a Representative in Congress for the upper District, and a Dr. Harris, were brought in custody to Knoxville and lodged in jail, charged with directing the party of rebel scouts upon a squad of unarmed one hundred recruits at Mossy Creek, nine of whom were murdered in cold blood, after having surrendered without resistance. The railroad is uninterrupted above Philadelphia. —Chattanooga Gazette.

## Atmospheric Concussion.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer communicates to that paper the following paper, in response to an article from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution:

The learned Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in some meteorological observations, published the other day in your paper, alludes to a current opinion that rain may be produced by the firing of cannon. The notion that rain is, in some way, connected with great battles was entertained by the ancients when no cannon were used. Plutarch, in his life of C. Marius, says: "It is observed, indeed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles; whether it be that some deity chooses to wash and purify the earth with water from above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause." Plutarch's explanation of the supposed fact is not very satisfactory to a physicist of this time. But his own observations contain a cause that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution says might possibly connect a great battle with rain in a physical sequence. "If, however, the air (says the Secretary) is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere is in the unstable condition which immediately precede rain, then a violent commotion or an upward current of air produced by a large fire may bring on rain which might in some rare instances not otherwise have fallen." The shouts of ancient armies, and the clash and clangor of their arms, produced nearly as great commotion in the atmosphere as the firing of cannon in a modern battle. Plutarch, in his life of Flaminius, says: "The hyperbolic accounts that have often been given of loud shouts were verified on that occasion. For the crows, when they happened to be flying over their heads, fell into the theatre. For the sound of many united voices being violently strong the parts of the air are separated by it, and a void is left which affords the birds no support. Or perhaps the force of the sound strikes the birds like an arrow, and kills them in an instant. Or possibly a circular motion is caused in the air, as a whirlwind is pronounced in the sea by the agitation of a storm." And in his life of Pompey Plutarch says: "When birds fall on such occasions it is not because the air is so divided as to leave a vacuum, but rather because the sound strikes them like a blow." If the shouts of the multitude in the Roman theatre could produce such effects as here mentioned by Plutarch, how much greater must have been the effect of the noise of a modern battle in disturbing the atmosphere? I recall these remarks of Plutarch merely for the curious inquirer in physics.

## War News and Army Items.

August 29.—On the 24th instant, while a division of the Second Corps was scattered along the Weldon Railroad, a large force of rebels under Hill charged them, and a stubborn fight, drove the Federal troops back, capturing several cannon—the rebel sharpshooters posted in cornfields killing the horses. Reinforcements arriving our men regained their positions, and it is said recaptured the guns. The official reports are as follows:

Washington August 27.—The following are official dispatches from Gens. Grant, Meade and Hancock:

Second Army Corps, August 26.—To Gen. Humphries.—The attack at about 5:30 P. M. was probably intended to be simultaneous by Wilson on my center and Heath on the left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery, and opened a heavy fire, lasting fifteen minutes. Miles' force resisted manfully, but the enemy broke his left. Some of Gen. Gibbons' troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold. They soon attacked my extreme left, and drove Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied in rushing over to Gen. Miles and back during the repeated assaults. Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line. The enemy, however, pressed on with enthusiasm, and were checked by dismounted cavalry under Gregory, which he handled handsomely. Miles regained most of his intrenchments. The enemy being held in check by artillery and dismounted cavalry. At dark we withdrew for reasons stated.—The Chief of Artillery reports the loss of 2,500 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night. They must have suffered heavily.

My own loss, including cavalry, will not exceed 1,200, or 1,500. This is surmise, as the command has not been reorganized. Capt. Brownson, of my staff, was mortally wounded, and died during the night. Col. Walker, A. G. is missing. This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spotsylvania in character, though the numbers engaged gives less importance to it. A few more good troops would have given a victory of considerable importance.

I forward this morning prisoners from Wilcox's and Heath's divisions. Major Angell, of my staff, saw and conversed with two prisoners of Mahone's division last night. I could not find them this morning. They said that Mahone's division, with the exception of one brigade, was there.

W. S. HANCOCK.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, August 26.—12:30 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant: A safeguard who was left on the battlefield remained till after daylight this morning. At that time the enemy had all disappeared, leaving their dead on the field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of our re-inforcement, they feared the results of day if they remained.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following has just been received:

Second Army Corps, Aug. 26.—1 P. M.—To Lt. Gen. Grant: Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safeguard referred to. He did not leave the battlefield till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving toward Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but wounded also. He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before in this war. The safeguard says he was over the field, which was covered with the enemies dead and wounded. He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight. Nearly all of the enemies' and all of our wounded were brought off, but our dead were unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury ours.

G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

Washington, August 28.—Maj. Gen. Dix: A dispatch from Gen. Grant, just received, states that Richmond papers of yesterday, the 27th, announced that Fort Morgan is in our possession. It is not known whether the fort was surrendered or whether it was blown up. Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Examiner of yesterday:

"Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession; whether it was blown up or evacuated is not known."

General Sheridan, in a dispatch dated the 27th, at 2:30 P. M., reports the enemy left my front last night, falling back to Smithfield, or Middleway. We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river, by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown. Indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the Valley. Other reports that they are leaving the Valley.

Nothing has been received from Sherman for two days.

E. M. STANTON,  
Secretary of War.

Washington August 28.—Warren's position on the Weldon road is impregnable against the attack of the whole of Lee's army, should he be foolhardy enough to make it. Independent movements are on foot, the details of which it would be improper to mention. Petersburg papers of Friday, while claiming a victory on Thursday, and the capture of over two thousand prisoners, admit that their loss was very heavy in killed and wounded, and that the object of the attack—the capture of the Weldon road—was a failure.

Washington, August 29.—Our total loss on Thursday will not exceed 2,000, while that of the enemy is supposed to be about 5,000. We still hold about four miles of the Weldon Railroad. Deserter who came in yesterday say that Gen. Hill's corps, with two divisions of Longstreet's corps and Jeff. Davis' Legion, were the rebel troops engaged on Thursday. They also state that since the Weldon railroad fell into our possession a detachment of one hundred men from his regiment, and there is no man, however long he may have been a soldier, who could have disposed them to better advantage, or could have handled them more skillfully during the fight, than he did;—and I feel under many obligations to him for the valuable assistance rendered on that day, by himself and the gallant band he headed.

I have never met a young officer in my whole life who gave greater promise of rising to distinction than does Captain Bacon.

It was rumored at Nashville, on the 28th, that Gen. Sherman has moved a portion of his army to the vicinity of Red Oak, and is advancing upon Atlanta from the south. It is doubtless his intention to attack the city from several places simultaneously. No official intelligence from Sherman's movements have yet been received.

Washington, Aug. 29.—To Maj. Gen. Dix: The capture of Fort Morgan is fully confirmed by dispatches from Gens. Grant and Sherman, who learn their information from Richmond and Mobile papers. It appears from Grant's dispatches to the President, just received, that Fort Morgan was surrendered.

City Point, August 29.—To A. Lincoln: Since my dispatch this morning I have received the Richmond Sentinel of the 25th.

It contains the following despatch from Mobile:

"The report of the surrender of Morgan was most unexpected, and we await an explanation of so unfortunate an occurrence.—The Press of Mobile is hopeful and confident of their ability to hold the city."

U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

The latest intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley represents that a large party of the rebels have been withdrawn to Richmond. The latest from Sherman represents that their recent movements to occupy the rebel lines of supply have been successful.

E. M. STANTON.

THEY ARE FOR PEACE!—One of the "Peace Democratic" meetings in Indiana passed the following resolutions, after appointing a delegate to Chicago:—

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all draft, and call upon the democracy of the States to sustain us in our declaration; if fight we must we will fight for the constitution and the Union; and we will never give any aid or assistance to the continuing of this unholy and unnatural war; that we are for peace, and determined to have peace."

THE DERIVATION OF THE NAME FARRAGUT.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following derivation of the name of the gallant Admiral, whose deeds, recently and more remotely, have done so much honor to himself and to his country:—

Farra is a provincial form of the German verb fahren—fara or farra meaning "to move upon the water," or "to sail." Gut, of course is pure German, and means good. So Farragut is equivalent to one who moves well upon the water, or a good sailor.

USES OF THE NORTHERN PEACE PARTY.—

The Atlanta Register can see no difference between the results of the Northern peace partnership and the Southern armies. It says:

"We can gain nothing by denouncing a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same Government we never will. But in the meanwhile, if they use the ballot-box against Mr. Lincoln, while we use the cartridge-box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and this continent have witnessed."

A MERCENARY.—We have already given a brief extract from a letter of General Buell, giving the reason for his resigning his post in the army—but the main cause of that resignation was not given. In May, 1863, a commission was appointed to examine into the conduct of the General's management of the army in Tennessee and Kentucky; and in April last he was ordered to join the army of Sherman, and afterward that of Canby, both of which orders he refused to obey, on the score that both these generals were his juniors in rank. He was then notified that he was mustered out of his position of Major General of Volunteers, and he had to resume that of Colonel in the regular army—whereupon he resigned, giving as a reason his opposition to the manner in which the war was conducted, and reiterating the usual copperhead trash upon that subject. But it is very evident that he was willing to continue to receive his pay and continue in the army, if he could have shirked duty in the field; he was, however, cut down, and then he gave in, and published a false reason for his resignation. The days of mercenary meaner are not over, as Don Carlos Buell clearly proves.

—Baltimore Clipper.

## Capt. John M. Bacon.

We hear excellent accounts of this gallant young officer, who is a captain in the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Col. R. W. Cooper. The people of this city, his native place, are proud of his conduct in this war. The service contains no more promising young man than Capt. Bacon.

A citizen of this city has received a letter, of recent date, from Col. Louis D. Watkins, commanding the brigade to which Capt. Bacon belongs. In this letter Col. W. refers to Capt. B., and we have been furnished a copy of that part of the letter. Col. Watkins' commendation is worth something. Col. W. says:—

Ever since Capt. JOHN M. BACON, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, has been in my command—which is now more than a year, I have observed with interest and admiration his general deportment. Always ready, willing, gallant, and capable, neither his immediate commander, (Col. Cooper, nor myself, have ever hesitated to place him where men, of reliability and bravery were wanted; and never yet have either of us had occasion to regret having confided in him; but, on the contrary, the more he is tried the more trustworthy do we find him.

On several occasions he has distinguished himself, by his gallantry and remarkable coolness in extreme danger. At Chickamauga, after my brigade had been overwhelmed by superior numbers, and was scattered in confusion in every direction, he was always to be found at the post of danger striving, by his fearless bearing and cheering words, to rally his men and encourage them to turn again and face the storm of leaden hail, which was being poured from the rifles of a body of men more than ten times as great as our entire force. At Lafayette, Georgia, on 24th June last, he commanded a detachment of one hundred men from his regiment; and there is no man, however long he may have been a soldier, who could have disposed them to better advantage, or could have handled them more skillfully during the fight, than he did;—and I feel under many obligations to him for the valuable assistance rendered on that day, by himself and the gallant band he headed.

I have never met a young officer in my whole life who gave greater promise of rising to distinction than does Captain Bacon.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

June 27, 1864—336—tw4w1v.

# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal household—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00  
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends everywhere exert themselves?

Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

## Re-Enlistments.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

CIRCULAR:

The War Department has authorized the re-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky regiments now in the service, for the term of one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.

The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Headquarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated August 13th, 1864, and are earnestly requested to co-operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and Government are justly proud.

Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore issued.

The bounties and pay of soldiers by the United States is as follows:

For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00  
For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00  
For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year recruits..... 33 33  
To two years' recruits..... 66 66  
To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 24 00

The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 20 00

The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 18 00

The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month..... 16 00

No premium whatever, for the procurement of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.

Neither drafted men nor substitutes, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

D. W. LINDSEY,  
Adj. and Adjutant General of Ky.

CIRCULAR.

The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the short time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINDSEY,  
Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one year's service..... \$100 00  
For recruits for two years' service..... 200 00  
For recruits for three years' service..... 300 00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year recruits..... 33 33  
To two years' recruits..... 66 66  
To three years' recruits..... 100 00

The pay of 1st sergeants infantry per month..... 24 00

The pay of 2d sergeants infantry per month..... 20 00

The pay of corporals infantry per month..... 18 00

The pay of privates, per month..... 16 00

August 12—4tw—356.

## ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 120.

EXTRACT.

If the attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf., A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G.: The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

Aug. 16, 1864—[Lon. Press.]—tw4w1v.

# POPULAR LOAN!

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. CUSTOM HOUSE.

LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864. I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER,  
Depository United States,  
August 5, 1864—353—tw4w1v.



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

### UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large,

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.  
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

#### District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.  
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.  
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.  
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.  
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.  
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.  
Seventh District—CHARLES EIGHTON.  
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.  
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

#### Correspondence Wanted.

We would prefer the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

#### Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.  
August 20, 1864.

The Chattanooga Gazette well says there is no use in administering the oath of allegiance to rebels here, until we can invent an oath that will choke to death the party who violates it.

#### To Correspondents.

We have received several original poetical and literary articles, for which we have not at present the space spare. We hope soon to be able to publish them.

A telegram from San Francisco, states that the three Judges of the Supreme Court of Nevada Territory have resigned, after being charged with corruption by the press, and petitioned by nearly 4,000 voters to vacate the bench.

The Richmond Enquirer urges that no prisoners be taken hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached. It says: "Dead Yankees require no guards and eat no rations; they never escape, and they fight no more battles; when once lost, they are never found."

BENJAMIN MAGOFFIN, and a number of other Conservatives Democrats are at Chicago working for McClellan. How well it looks to see Magoffin, Garrett Davis, Powell, Shipman, Mallory, J. F. Bell, and Company pulling together against the Union party. Partisan office-holders often get strange bed-fellows: for instance Magoffin, Bell, Davis and Powell; et sic de similibus.

Jeff. Davis told Col. Jacques that it was not for slavery that they were fighting, that that institution was only the pretext, the instrument to fire off the musket already loaded. But that it was to get rid of the principle that majorities should rule; that the true principle was that the few should rule the many. That is Southern Democracy; not Republicanism.

We understand that a good many of the Louisville business men are in arms about Gen. BURNHAM's late order restricting trade, and that they are besieging him morning, noon and night. We hope the General will stem the current. Louisville is filled with rebels and traitors—a vast majority of the business men are rebels, and they deserve, and should receive, no favors from the Government.

On the 23d of August, Col. R. W. THOMPSON, Provost Marshal, at Terre Haute, Ind., made a seizure of fifty kegs of powder at the freight house, in that city, consigned to a saloon keeper, who makes oath that he knows nothing about it. The seizures of revolvers and ammunition in Indiana and New York, shipped to the Sons of Liberty of that State, amount to the sum of \$75,000! What peace men!

A very large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Louisville on the 25th August, and was addressed by Gen. S. F. CARRY. The meeting was a decided success, and a glorious indication that Kentucky will be with us in November. Every allusion of the speaker to a vigorous prosecution of the war, in favor of using the negroes, and endorsing the course of Mr. Lincoln, was received with every manifestation of delight by the immense audience.

#### To the Union Electors and Assistant Electors.

We have been requested to invite the Union Electors and Assistant Electors for this State, together with such Union men as can meet with them, to assemble at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, for consultation.

It is hoped and desired that all the Electors and Assistant Electors will be present, accompanied by as many Union citizens from the different counties as can possibly make it convenient to attend.

Union papers of the State will please copy.

On the 15th August, a duel took place, at Richmond, Virginia, between JOHN M. DANIEL, of the Examiner, and E. C. ELLMORE, rebel Treasurer. DANIEL was severely, but not fatally, wounded.

The draft will be enforced; directions from Washington have been received by all Provost Marshals to be ready. No drafted man, or substitute, gets the Government bounty. Those who desire the bounty should be prompt to enlist. Next Monday is the 5th of September.

The 5-20 loans are selling largely at 110@110½, the coupon 6's at 108½, and the 7.30's at 108½. The demand from Europe is becoming very heavy for those bonds, and great anxiety is manifested, particularly by the wealthy capitalists of the continent, to invest in our Government stocks.

The rebel government has formally announced that the colored prisoners belonging to Maryland and Delaware, who declare themselves as freemen, shall be treated as prisoners of war, and not be permitted to be claimed for slavery by their former masters, or agents, in the South. This is a step forward, decidedly.

According to a telegram from Washington, the War Department has decided that officers who employ soldiers as servants, cannot be allowed any compensation therefor, or for any other servants they may employ, and in addition, there must be deducted from their pay proper, the pay, subsistence and clothing of the soldier or soldiers so employed.

We have only to say, in reference to the letter of our New York correspondent, that personally, we know nothing of Rev. T. C. McKee. But, if he is the man with that name who flourished at Owensboro', and other places in this State, we know him by reputation to be a traitor to the United States; and as we are loyal to that Government, of course McKee is right in saying we are an enemy of his Government, the head of which is JEFF. DAVIS. We prefer the abuse of such traitors as McKee. It proves we are right.

#### An Item to be Remembered.

There is a fact worthy of the attention of the Border States, conceded by JEFF. DAVIS in his conversation with Col. JACQUES, when he admitted that the severance of the Union, and the acknowledgement of the South as an independent sovereignty, would entail upon the present generation endless quarrels and wars;—but there was a possibility that the children of the two sections might forgive and forget the deep rooted hostility which this war has produced. This is very comfortable to the people of the border States, upon whom the burthen of these life long wars is to fall. Who would like to live in any of them, under such circumstances?

On Friday evening, August 26, a tornado crossed the Cincinnati and Indianapolis railroad, fifteen miles from Lawrenceburg, as a train was passing a ravine. The hurricane lifted the entire train into the air and hurled the rear portion of it over a steep bank, the baggage car, which was very heavily laden, being whirled diagonally across the track and the rear of the first passenger car, still uncoupled, being suspended over the precipice at the side of the track. Some of the cars rolled to the foot of the embankment and landed wheels upmost. Besides the ordinary passengers, the cars were filled with delegates to the Chicago Convention, and though some forty persons were wounded, Providentially none were killed.

The Fifth of August.—Rear Admiral Farragut has made this day famous for all time to come—has added another red-letter day to our calendar. The day, as remarked by the Army and Navy Journal, in coming years will be kept by our old salts "as commemorating one of the proudest and most daring achievements of our own or any other navy. Just as some of our old Commodores, veterans of the last war with Great Britain, would put on their fighting coats, and fight the battle over again, on the anniversary of some of Perry's or Decatur's, or Hull's famous victories, so will the veterans of this war, years hence, celebrate the passage of the Mississippi forts, and the victory in Mobile Bay. Nor will they need to boast over their glory, for the plainest and baldest story of these battles will excite the wonder and admiration of the listening crowd. Let the fifth of August be inscribed largely in the calendars of the country's greatest battles.

"CAP IN HAND."—On the 28th of May, 1861, scarcely two months after the firing upon Sumter, the Richmond Whig said of the Northern people:

"We must bring these enfranchised slaves back to their true condition. They have long very properly looked upon themselves as our social inferiors—as our serfs, their mean, niggardly lives, their low, vulgar and sordid occupations, have ground this conviction into them."

Then, after speaking of the Northern determination to put down the rebellion, and saying that "their uprising has all the characteristics of a ferocious servile insurrection," the editor concludes that the war "will enable us to restore them to their normal condition of vassalage, and teach them that 'cap in hand' is the proper attitude of the servant before his master."

And with "cap in hand" the whole copperhead party now stand before their masters ready to do their bidding! The remarks of the Whig are perhaps entirely just, when applied to this class of our people, for they have ever been slaves to the party, and the party has been the vassal of the South.

#### HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 26, 1864.

#### SPECIAL ORDER, No. 9.

Official information has been received from Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter, 8th Kentucky enrolled militia, that on the 19th inst., Col. S. G. Woodward, of the Confederate army, with a force of two hundred men, attacked Hopkinsville Ky., and was repulsed with small loss by Lieut. Beason, 52nd Kentucky Infantry.

Again he made an attack on a detachment of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia, under Lt. Col. J. P. Ritter; in this engagement Woodward and several of his men were killed, several wounded—some of them mortally.

I desire to return my thanks to Col. Ritter and the gallant men of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Militia for the bravery exhibited on this occasion, and shall always feel the assurance that, in every time of trial, it will bear itself in such a manner as to add to its reputation and the honor of the State.

This example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, it is hoped will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defense of their homes.

Companies, when organized, will report to these Headquarters, when arms, &c., will be furnished them.

When called into active service the same allowance as the soldiers of the United States Army, as to pay and subsistence will be given.

D. W. LINDSEY,  
Inspector Gen. Ky.

Bennette, the guerrilla chief, with twenty four men dashed into Owensboro', on the afternoon of the 27th August, killed three negro soldiers, a little son of Mr. Stout, knocked down, beat and shot at a number of persons; burnt the wharf boat, destroying a great deal of property, and robbed people of money, watches, &c. They also robbed Lewisport and Hawesville. Capt. Jim Wilson is after the band, and woe be to them if he overtakes it.

A gang of rebel marauders, under Pete Everett, robbed the store of Crane & Co., at Hillsboro', on the 25th August, of goods to the amount of over \$2,000.

On Sunday night, the 23th, twenty-five marauding rebels, under Pratt, dashed into Taylorsville. They were met by a discharge of musketry from a detachment of Anderson Home Guards. The Home Guards took refuge in the Court House, and a desultory fire was kept up between the parties all night. At daylight the rebels left. No killed—no wounded, on either side.

At our latest information the guerrillas had not returned to Shelbyville. On their retreat, we are told, they stole horses from Col. B. M. Hall, Mr. Taggart, and others. They represented themselves as belonging to Col. John Macon Brown's Forty fifth Kentucky, and said they had had a fight with Jesse's men and got scattered! They also said, that they had lost four men. We are informed that just outside of Shelbyville, one of the retreating squadrons was seen by a lady to leave the road, and make across a strip of woods to a cornfield. He kept his hands to his side and abdomen, and stopped several times to rest, as if wounded, or sick. It is thought he was badly wounded, and was the fourth man the guerrillas reported they had lost. Three were left in town dead.

#### The Chicago Convention.

The Cincinnati papers of Monday have copious despatches from Chicago, detailing the doings of the seething multitude gathered. We have no space for them. All the sore-heads in the country seem to be there, fully charged with speeches, and the vilest treason is uttered on all occasions. The records that are now being made at Chicago should be carefully preserved by Union men. It was likely the Convention, in its platform, would dodge the issue, and the speeches will be important evidence of the intentions of the leaders. The indications on Sunday night were that McClellan would be nominated for President, with Guthrie or Pendleton for Vice, and that the platform would dodge the war question. In this event the candidate and platform would be well matched. There never was much that is positive about Little Mac, and it would be appropriate to mount him on a non-committal platform. That is precisely the team the Union men can most easily make a wreck of. A cowardly contrivance, in this crisis of our country, will not merit or receive the respect of friend or foe.

The Prentice-Guthrie delegates are hobnobbing with the Wickliffe-Harney delegates, and manifesting a strong and anxious desire to get upon the Wickliffe-Harney train. So it goes: they have glided steadily and surely down the disloyal stream, until they are ready to embark upon the traitorous train.

Later information confirms the fact of the absorption of the delegates of the Guthrie-Prentice by the Harney-Wickliffe delegation. They are both admitted, but to vote as one delegation. The Journal never noticed in any form the call of the Wickliffe-Harney meeting, refused to unite at first with them; and now has delivered itself body and soul to that party!

#### Special Order, No. 9.

We would invite the attention of the Enrolled Militia of Kentucky to Special Order No. 9, of Inspector and Adjutant General LINDSEY. The occasion for the issuing of the order was the gallant conduct of a detachment of the Eighth Regiment Kentucky Militia, on a recent occasion, and shows what can be done by the Militia, for the which protection of themselves, their families and their property, against the marauding hands of guerrillas that are infesting the State, when properly organized. With Gen. LINDSEY, we hope "this example of the utility of a thorough organization of the Militia of the State, will be an incentive to the people in the different counties to organize in accordance with the State Guard Law, for the defense of their homes."

Let there be effective organizations in every county—in every town; and the gallant examples of the Eighth Regiment, of the Grayson Home Guards, of the Brandenburg Guards, of the Shelby Guard, and the Thirty-sixth Regiment, will be repeated in every county, by every organization in the State. The people of every section can confidently rely upon Gen. LINDSEY, and his associates in the Military Department, giving them every possible aid in assisting their organizations. Let the people do their duty, and they will never have occasion to complain of the military officers not assisting them.

#### Expense of Democracy.

The Copperhead papers say that the aggregate expenses of the Government for seventy-two years previous to LINCOLN's administration were \$500,000,000 less than they have been during the past three and a half years.

It is quite likely; but the Democracy only condemn themselves in saying it; for had not the Democrats rebelled against the rule of the majority, against the laws and the Constitution, there would have been none of this prodigious extra expense. LINCOLN has been over three years whipping the rascally party into obedience, to law and submission to the flag, at an expense of over \$1,800,000,000, and the traitors are not yet subdued.

It may take as much more to prevent Democrats from overthrowing the Government and repudiating the debt. Had they all proved themselves law-abiding citizens, this Administration would probably have paid off the debt of \$80,000,000 that the last Democratic President incurred in time of peace, and greatly reduced the public expenditures. The Republicans came into power pledged to do it, but the Democratic rebels declared war!

WINCHESTER, KY., August 25, 1864.

Editors Frankfort Commonwealth:—As Union men—loyal and true—I read the Commonwealth, I deem it proper to post them up through its columns, as to affairs in old Clarke.

On last Monday, County Court day, CHAS. EIGHTON, Esq., Union Elector for this district, addressed the people as the Court House. That he gave rebels "fits," you may rest assured. There were a good many of them in to hear, and they did hear of their evil deeds. Clarke county has a goodly number of those patriots (!) who love their Government; but love their negro more. Such fellows got a good showing up.

But the striking feature to me, of Mr. EIGHTON's speech, was the powerful array of facts—of statistics presented. How a poor white man after hearing that speech, could vote otherwise than for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it would be hard to see. Mr. EIGHTON spoke with great power and effect, of the vile conduct of those pretended patriots who think that a rich rebel's negro is better than a poor white man. In short, his speech was eloquent, and powerful, and did much good.

I tell you that all will be right in old Clarke. Truly yours, Z.

#### The Spirit that animates Them.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Chicago, in referring to the free conversations of political leaders who are in that city as delegates to the Convention, says:—

Two features of all this loose conversation were worthy of special notice. Every man talked, not boasting, but as a matter of course with the perfect confidence of success; and every man referred gloatingly to our military failures as giving assurance of that success.

The first has not hitherto been sufficiently heeded. The Democrats manifestly expect to succeed this fall. Nor have they any fears of a serious split. No man can tell what next week may have in store for us; but there can now be seen no apprehension whatever of a rupture. The absolute unity of the party in supporting the candidate, whoever he may be, is hardly questioned by anybody; they seem to regard it as a thing beyond question. They are hungry for offices, they have their eyes very wide open to the effects of the Charleston rupture four years ago, they are in the thorough state of discipline that being thrown into the opposition always gives them, and they are going into this fight, hoping and expecting to win. I do not believe they will, but I do know that we have a very good chance here to learn from our enemies.

But the saddest thing in all this political talk, was the evident delight at our military failures. I do not write the words willingly; for realizing profoundly that this rebellion can be put down by no party and by no effort that stops short of embracing the PEOPLE of the North, I know how fully it is admitting that the end of these troublous times is not yet in sight. But there could be no mistaking the tone of exultation in which the invasion of the North and the siege of the Capital, in the fourth year of the war, were paraded, and Grant's flanking operations were laughed at, and the ability of Jeff. Davis was exultantly eulogized. Let us only hope that in this, at least, they were no fair representatives of the constituencies that sent them to Chicago!

Correspondents of other papers fully coincide in these views, as to the disloyal spirit which animates the partisan leaders.—That spirit was again and again manifested by the expression: "I would like to go for Valandigham, or some equally good peace man; but the people are not yet up to it, and we must do the best we can; so I'm for McClellan."

## GRAND HOP!!

THERE will be a hop at the Capital Hotel, FRIDAY NIGHT, SEPT., 2d, at 8½ o'clock.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.  
John M. Hewitt, Jr., C. G. Russell,  
Orin D. Todd, A. T. Dudley,  
Aug. 31, 1864—tw2c

#### "To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, and all property is there for repairs, or for special reasons is in charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be directed to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the Institution.

J. M. MILLS, Inspectors,  
JAS. H. GARRARD, Ky.  
JOHN S. HAYS, Penitentiary.  
August 31st, 1864.—tw3tw.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }-SS.  
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, }  
United States of America, }  
vs. } D. No. 189.  
Hugh Leonard, }  
J. T. Davis, N. S. Attorney.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1864, by J. T. Davis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whiskey and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the motion under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.  
J. T. Davis, N. S. Attorney.  
August 31, 1864.—tw1c.

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
P. O. Box 127.

#### Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this requisition, subject themselves and one of \$20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order.  
G. W. GWINN, Mayor.  
July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

#### C. D. PENNEBAKER,

AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive special attention GRATIS.

Circular No. VI.

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. It must be strictly complied with.  
C. D. PENNEBAKER,  
Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the jailor of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jan. R. PATE, Assistant Secretary.  
Aug. 19, 1864.—tw19m.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, at public sale, on TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-THREE AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings; good and never-failing stock and spring water. Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it.

Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CARTER.

August 18, 1864—359-w3t.

Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of \$2.00 and charge this office.

#### High School for Boys & Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

August 16, 1864—tw1wlm—358t.

#### THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF MRS. HALLIE R. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 20, 1864.

#### High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction.

Terms, per session of twenty weeks, \$28.00

JNO. R. HENDRICK.

August 8, 1864—354—tw1wlm.

#### Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS,

In the Basement of the Presbyterian Church,

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER

It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians desire, and the Terms (to be hereafter announced,) will be as reasonable as possible.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—tw1wlm.

#### GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions; the first session commencing on Monday, September 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865.

The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very low, considering the present financial state of the country, the ample and elegant accommodations of the institution, and the high prices paid for teaching, and other expenses.

Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed,



**G. W. CRADDOCK,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
 Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
 [April 7, 1862-4f.]

**WARNER,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON.**  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 OFFICE at Lewis E. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.  
 Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.  
 May 13th, 1863-4f.

**J. W. FINNELL**      **V. T. CHAMBERS,**  
**FINNELL & CHAMBERS,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
 OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.  
 COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
 February 22, 1860-4f.

**J. H. KINKEAD,**  
**ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,**  
 GALLATIN, MO.  
 PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
 Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
 May 6, 1857-4f.

**LYSANDER HORD,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
 Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

**JAMES SPEED**      **WM. F. BARRETT,**  
**SPEED & BARRETT,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
 LOUISVILLE, KY.  
 HAVE associated with them SAMUEL E. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville.  
 [Jan. 17, '62-ly\*]

**JAMES HARLAN, JR.**      **JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
**Attorneys at Law,**  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal Courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.  
 Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
 March 16, 1863-4f.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE**      **E. L. VANWINKLE,**  
**BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
 WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
 Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
 E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
 Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.  
 Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
 Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

**J. M. GRAY,**  
**DENTAL SURGEON,**  
 Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
 FRANKFORT, KY.  
 ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.  
 Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

**NOTICE.**  
 THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.  
 The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
 WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
 June 27, 1864-336-1m.

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**  
 The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, } In Equity.  
 Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defs. }  
 IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, at being Court Day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House above in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bonds with good security, bearing interest from date.  
 C. A. WELCH, Commissioner.  
 FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

**TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.**  
 FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.  
 John W. Sanders, Plaintiff,  
 against  
 William Sanders, Letitia Sanders,  
 Henry Sanders, and Alexander San-  
 ders, and Titman Sanders, heirs,  
 Defendants.  
 at law of William Sanders, Sr.,  
 deceased.  
 THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Titman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereon.  
 THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.  
 A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.  
 July 20, 1864-340-1tw3w.

**NEW ENGLAND**  
**Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y**  
 OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.  
 Business Confined To Fire Insurance  
 Exclusively.  
 Chartered Capital, \$500,000.  
 Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.  
 GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.  
 Frankfort April 13, 1863-ly.

**Diarrhoea**  
 AND  
**FLUX!**  
**STRICKLAND'S**  
**ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!**  
 IS a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.  
 Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysentery try one bottle.  
**SOLDIERS!**  
 You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per cent.  
 May 25, 1864-w4tw1y-325.

**FAMILY DYE COLORS.**  
 Patented October 13, 1863.  
 Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Buff Brown, Cherry, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Renna Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, State, Solferino, Yellow, Yellow Green.  
 For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.  
**A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.**  
 For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.  
 For full information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by  
**HOWE & STEVENS,**  
 250 Broadway, New York.  
 For sale by druggists and dealers generally.  
 Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

**NOTICE.**  
 THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.  
 The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
 WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.  
 July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

**H. SAMUEL,**  
**CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT**  
 Rooms under Commonwealth Office.  
 If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to  
**H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.**  
 Feb. 8, 1860.

**COLORING.**  
 GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at  
**SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP**  
 Jan. 8, 1860.

**NOTICE.**  
 THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.  
 The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
 WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
 July 15, 1864-1m-344.

**A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY**  
 A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Major's Book Store, on Main street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
 C. L. ZERK will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
 BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.  
 Frankfort, March 23, 1863-4f.

**PROSPECTUS**  
 OF THE  
**NATIONAL UNIONIST.**  
 THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,  
 A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,  
 Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.  
 It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of the truly loyal persons. The first number pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.  
 The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made. Persons obtaining subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.  
 TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00 Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00  
 Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?  
 Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,  
 Lexington Kentucky.  
 March 23, 1864.

**LOUISVILLE NATIONAL**  
**UNION PRESS.**  
 A DAILY NEWSPAPER  
 To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.  
 FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the address of the prominent politicians, or in the press. This state of things, at all times, sources of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper. We would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the rebellion to be not only without aid, but to excite, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we would have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.  
 In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field, and to the use of the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.  
 The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are the surest guaranty—that a majority of the people of this State are in favor of organization to that majority, and to develop into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.  
 Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.  
 TERMS.  
 To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.  
 To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00 per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$10 00 for one year.  
 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

**WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, I have again taken up the trade, and to develop some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.  
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**FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.**  
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 L. A. CIVILL, 431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

**Statement of the Condition**  
 OF THE  
**ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1858.  
 THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.  
 The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

| ASSETS.  | Par Value.  | Market Val. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Real Estate unincumbered.  | \$87,963 15 |             |
| Cash on hand and in Bank.  | 72,022 45   |             |
| Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.  | 124,273 40  |             |
| Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.               | 44,000      | 44,000 00   |
| Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.               | 10,000      | 13,000 00   |
| Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.               | 3,500       | 4,025 00    |
| Cleveland & E. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.          | 25,000      | 29,000 00   |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest. | 25,000      | 26,500 00   |
| Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.     | 25,000      | 29,500 00   |
| Michigan, S. & N. E. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.      | 25,000      | 26,000 00   |
| P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.         | 50,000      | 57,000 00   |
| Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.     | 18,000      | 15,200 00   |
| Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.               | 38,000      | 39,140 00   |
| N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.               | 30,000      | 33,900 00   |
| Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                 | 10,000      | 10,600 00   |
| Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                | 3,000       | 3,240 00    |
| N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                 | 50,000      | 52,500 00   |
| Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.                            | 25,000      | 25,000 00   |
| Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                     | 25,000      | 27,500 00   |
| Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                      | 25,000      | 29,250 00   |
| Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                  | 50,000      | 56,000 00   |
| Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                      | 38,000      | 41,420 00   |
| Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                      | 21,000      | 21,000 00   |
| Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855), 6 per cent., annual interest.                         | 60,000      | 65,400 00   |
| New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.  | 75,000      | 81,750 00   |
| United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest.                          | 196,000     | 196,000 00  |
| United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                          | 182,500     | 191,025 00  |
| United States (5-20) Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                   | 109,000     | 172,380 00  |
| Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                 | 200,000     | 200,000 00  |
| Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                  | 50,000      | 52,500 00   |
| R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.  | 50,000      | 50,000 00   |
| Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.   | 100,000     | 110,000 00  |
| Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.  | 10,000      | 11,000 00   |
| Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                     | 25,000      | 26,250 00   |
| N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.  | 15,000      | 15,000 00   |
| N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.  | 31,000      | 34,720 00   |
| Indiana State Stock, 7 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.                                  | 76,000      | 90,920 00   |
| Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.                        | 20,000      | 21,200 00   |
| Atlantic Mortgage Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864.  | 23,410      | 22,239 50   |
| 500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock.  | 50,000      | 110,000 00  |
| 300 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock.   | 30,000      | 33,600 00   |
| 107 Shares Boston and Worcester City Stock.  | 10,700      | 10,950 00   |
| 50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.   | 5,000       | 1,250 00    |
| 50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk.   | 5,000       | 5,000 00    |
| Waterbury, Conn., 50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk.  | 5,000       | 5,000 00    |
| 30 Shares East Bk's S'tk.  | 1,800       | 1,800 00    |
| Providence R. I., 200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk.   | 20,000      | 21,600 00   |
| 100 Shares First National Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass.  | 10,000      | 11,500 00   |
| 100 Shares City Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass.  | 10,000      | 10,000 00   |
| 100 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk., St. Louis, Mo.  | 20,000      | 15,000 00   |
| 100 Shares Mechanics Bank S'tk., St. Louis, Mo.  | 10,000      | 8,500 00    |
| 200 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa.                                       | 20,000      | 24,000 00   |
| 500 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn.                                       | 50,000      | 71,000 00   |
| 440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.                                   | 44,000      | 53,680 00   |
| 300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.   | 30,000      | 35,500 00   |
| 250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.   | 25,000      | 33,750 00   |
| 150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.  | 7,500       | 12,000 00   |
| 100 Shares City Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.  | 14,000      | 14,840 00   |
| 100 Shares Bank of Hartford, Conn.   | 5,000       | 5,900 00    |
| 200 Shares First National Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.  | 20,000      | 22,800 00   |
| 100 Shares First National Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.  | 10,000      | 12,400 00   |
| 200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.   | 10,000      | 11,800 00   |
| 100 Shares City Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.  | 10,000      | 10,800 00   |
| 400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.   | 40,000      | 47,600 00   |
| 300 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City.  | 30,000      | 40,500 00   |
| 800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.  | 20,000      | 25,000 00   |

**LIABILITIES.**  
 The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors. None.  
 Losses adjusted and due. None.  
 Losses adjusted and not due. 5,478 50  
 Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proof. 122,625 00  
 All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c. 200 00  
 Total liabilities. \$128,303 52

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT.**  
 HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.  
 Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, says, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any one person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etna Insurance Company.  
 THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.  
 LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.  
 Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24th day of July, 1864.  
 HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.  
 No. 20, Renewal.]

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**  
 FRANKFORT KY., July 24, 1864.  
 This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to me, designed that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.  
 In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand this day and year above written.  
 W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.  
 August 8, 1864-354-1tw4tw.

**NOTICE.**  
 THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color, she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.  
 The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
 WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.  
 July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

**Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.**  
 On and after Monday, March 28, 1864  
**EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY** (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN** (stopping at all stations) leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.  
**FRIGHT TRAINS** leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:15 P. M.  
 SAM'L GILL, Sup't.  
 Monday, March 28, 1864-4f

**Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.**  
 On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
**EXPRESS TRAIN** will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.  
**ACCOMMODATION TRAIN** will leave Frankfort at 8:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.  
**EXPRESS TRAIN** leave Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrive at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
**FRIGHT TRAINS** leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.  
**FRIGHT TRAINS** leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.  
 Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
 Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.  
 Jan. 9, 1864.      **SAMUEL GILL,**  
 Superintendent.

**COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR 1864.**

| 1864. | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|-------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|
| JAN.  | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6         | 7        | 8      | 9        |
| FEB.  | 1      | 2      | 3       | 4         | 5        | 6      | 7        |
| MAR.  | 6      | 7      | 8       | 9         | 10       | 11     | 12       |
| APR.  | 10     | 11     | 12      | 13        | 14       | 15     | 16       |
| MAY.  | 18     | 19     | 20      | 21        | 22       | 23     | 24       |
| JUN.  | 26     | 27     | 28      | 29        | 30       | 1      | 2        |
| JULY. | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6         | 7        | 8      | 9        |
| AUG.  | 11     | 12     | 13      | 14        | 15       | 16     | 17       |
| SEPT. | 19     | 20     | 21      | 22        | 23       | 24     | 25       |
| OCT.  | 27     | 28     | 29      | 30        | 31       | 1      | 2        |
| NOV.  | 3      | 4      | 5       | 6         | 7        | 8      | 9        |
| DEC.  | 11     | 12     | 13      | 14        | 15       | 16     | 17       |
|       | 19     | 20     | 21      | 22        | 23       | 24     | 25       |
|       | 27     | 28     | 29      | 30        | 31       |        |          |

**SETTLEMENTS!!**  
 Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely  
**PRINTED BILL HEADS.**  
 THE  
**COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**  
**JOB ROOMS**  
 Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the  
**VERY LOWEST PRICES.**  
 August 8, 1860.  
**LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,**  
 FOR SALE  
**AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.**  
**BOOKS.**  
 MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price..... \$10 00  
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 GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON